

The Salt Lake Tribune

Issued every morning by
Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00
Daily and Sunday, three months, 3.00
Daily and Sunday, one year, 12.00
Sunday Tribune, one year, 2.00
Sunday Tribune, six months, 1.00
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year, 1.50

The Tribune is on sale in every important city in the United States. Readers of the paper may ascertain the name of the local agent in any city by telephoning this office.

S. C. Beckwith, Special Agent, Sole Eastern Advertising Agent, Eastern office, Tribune Building, New York; Western office, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed: "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephone Exchange 264.

When you fail to get your Tribune, telephone the city circulation department and a copy will be sent you by special messenger.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

Published by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wednesday, November 5, 1913.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

Far and away the most fascinating campaign of the year was that in New York. It was rife with human interest, comedy, tragedy and even melodrama. There was the thrilling shock of great forces, the comedy of tall talking, the tragedy of Sulzer's impeachment and the melodrama of his resurrection with the aid of a "detectaphone" and other spectacular methods.

The election of Mitchell over Murphy's candidate, McCall, is the expected result. Even Murphy himself, with all the titanic machinery of Tammany at his command, felt defeat coming. He was supplied with every resource except right and justice. In the end he forfeited popular sympathy altogether and was able to hold together only the organization men and those elements that are dominated by what has been aptly termed "the cohesive power of public plunder."

In a very real sense Murphy's overthrow was due to Sulzer. When he set out to obtain revenge because the governor refused to obey his corrupt edicts he was compelled to stage a most sensational impeachment proceeding. In consequence he turned a dazzling limelight on himself. The spectacle aroused a hurricane of indignation that has swept Murphy and his organization to disaster.

Revealed in all his odiousness as the head of a corrupt despotism by his own pernicious activity, Murphy was responsible for unifying the forces opposed to Tammany hall. Never since the days of the Tweed ring had a grafting organization been so mercilessly exposed and not in many years had the foes of Tammany been so solidly united. Tammany's hope lay in dividing the enemy, but from the beginning of the campaign this was a vain hope.

The election of Sulzer was a side issue. It may be a source of surprise to many that he received such a big vote, but this was perhaps due to the reasons already outlined for the defeat of Tammany. In a way, Sulzer was the personification of the people's wish to smash Tammany. They shared with Sulzer a common hatred. They felt that even if Sulzer were not entirely worthy of support in an ordinary campaign he was in this campaign. They resented the fact that Sulzer's impeachment on the ground of corruption had been brought about by the most powerful source of corruption in New York City and state.

If Tammany had been able to make the legislature Democratic the election of Sulzer would have been futile. As the assembly is the judge of the qualifications of its own members, Sulzer would have been expelled. But with the assembly Republican, Sulzer will retain his seat.

PRESIDENT'S ULTIMATUM.

While considerable obscurity covers President Wilson's ultimatum to Huerta, it is apparent that our chief executive has taken some radical steps. The obligations of the United States under the Monroe doctrine make it essential for this country not only to protect its own interests, but to guard the interests of other nations in Mexico. It is impossible to escape this duty, because the Monroe doctrine forbids foreign nations to protect their own interests by the only effectual means left open to them in other parts of the world. The United States itself has frequently been compelled to employ this means in dealing with the Latin-Americans. It has been necessary for us to land troops, and, at least temporarily, occupy territory and appropriate property for the purpose of protecting our interests and those of the European powers.

Therefore, the Monroe doctrine makes it incumbent upon this Government to compose the disturbed affairs of Mexico. It is evident that President Wilson can no longer content himself with the policy of non-interference. It was inevitable that the disorders in Mexico would sooner or later require his decisive action. Indeed, Huerta has constantly sought to force the hand of President Wilson and bring on American intervention, hoping that thereby he would be able to unite all factions in Mexico against a common enemy. He believed that the only way to reconcile the Mexican factions was to goad the United States to intervention. President Wilson was not deceived, and, having refused to recognize Huerta, he met the delicate

situation by methods that disarmed while they maddened Huerta. Instead of ordering an invasion of Mexico he adopted a waiting policy, trusting that Huerta would bring about his own downfall.

Neither President Wilson nor Dictator Huerta have seen their hopes realized. Huerta is still as much of a ruler as ever he was, and the invasion has not yet begun. In the next few weeks, however, the situation is apt to change swiftly. If it is true that President Wilson has ordered Huerta to quit the Presidency of Mexico and has forbidden any of his ilk to assume the office, the United States certainly has taken a most decisive and at the same time a most perilous stand. Granting that the reports are largely true, this government has made a long leap from non-resistance to open aggression. It does not require much acumen to see that such a policy must be backed by force, if Huerta's reply is his usual roar of savage defiance.

If we should intervene in Mexico to superintend a Presidential election, we should be acting not wholly without precedent. It is true that when we took charge of the Presidential election in Cuba we had once occupied the land and had given guarantees to various nations that law and order should constantly prevail in that island. It cannot be asserted, however, with any degree of justice, that our obligations with regard to Cuba were any more binding than the obligations now imposed upon us by the Mexican crisis. It is safe to say, nevertheless, that the results of such action in Mexico are liable to be far more serious than those which followed our action in Cuba.

In view, however, of the uncertainty that clouds the situation, it is too early to comment on the action of President Wilson. In a crisis of this kind it is easy for an executive to blunder, difficult to do just the right thing, and it is much easier to criticize than to suggest a constructive policy. We may be sure that the administration at Washington is devoting the best of its brains and energy to the solution of this almost baffling problem, and the American people can afford to wait in patience the action of the President, knowing that in whatever he may do he will be guided by the highest patriotism and those ideals of justice which he has so eloquently voiced in all his speeches and pronouncements with reference to the Latin-Americans. No matter what action he may take, should the outcome require even the use of arms, there can be no doubt that the carrying of critics will be silenced and that the nation will be a unit in supporting the President's stand.

CARRANZA'S CLAIMS.

Carranza, chief of the Mexican Constitutionalists, answering questions put to him by the New York World, declares that the United States should recognize the Constitutional government as the de facto government in Mexico. He says:

"The United States should recognize us because we are the legal constitutional faction, and as such possess a de facto control over the greater part of the national territory; and, moreover, because the campaign commenced by me as the Constitutional Governor of the State of Coahuila will be continued with renewed vigor to enforce the law and to overthrow the usurpers who have taken violent possession of the Government."

He declares that the Constitutional Army has more than 80,000 men well organized under arms, and with the exception of Yucatan, Chiapas and Oaxaca, all the States, other than a few fortified cities, are controlled or under invasion by the Constitutional forces. He adds that after eight months of fierce struggle his insurgents have managed to organize an army which has been achieving victory after victory, and whose men, all volunteers, have been armed with implements of war that have been captured from the spurious government of Huerta.

If these figures and claims be veracious, the followers of Carranza certainly have strong arguments in favor of receiving recognition from the United States.

CONSERVATION CONGRESS.

The next session of the National Conservation congress will be held in Washington on November 18, 19 and 20. It will be devoted largely to forest conservation because of the national importance of the subject in its numerous phases.

Public interest is commanded because on the correct solution of the various forests conservation problems depend the cost of wood, the perpetuation of the timber supply, the development of hydro-electric power, the availability of water for irrigation, the utilization of non-agricultural land, and the preservation of various districts for recreation and health.

Some of the reasons why the congress places forestry above the other subjects at this year's deliberations may be stated as follows:

Floods follow forest denudation, and the disasters of this year may be ascribed, in part at least, to non-forested water-sheds.

Great forest fires continue to destroy lives by hundreds and tangible assets averaging more than \$50,000,000 a year, and do measureless damage to soil, water and young growth.

Various insects destroy enough timber every year to finance the construction programme of the navy.

We are using three times as much timber as grows each year, and it is said by some of those interested in the congress that we are utilizing only 40 to 70 per cent of each tree cut down, while fire destroys the equivalent of each year's new growth. A recent bul-

letin issued by the congress, however, has some encouraging things to say with reference to the definite progress which has been made in forest conservation. The bulletin in part reads:

Forest fire associations among timberland owners, by publicity and systematic organization, are materially reducing forest fire losses.

The Federal Government controls, on the national forest lands, about one-fifth of the standing timber, and by proper utilization and protection makes it a present asset and a perpetual resource.

A majority of the forested states have organizations which are doing effective work in forest protection and education.

Two states, Pennsylvania and Louisiana, have this year enacted forest taxation laws based on correct principles, and other states are agitating similar legislation.

While intensive forest management, on the European plan, has not been applied on private holdings, the lumbermen are slowly realizing that their business is furthered by co-operation with public interests. Forestry and lumbering are receiving mutual recognition, which will make for forest conservation under the combined stimulus of education and economic development.

Study Birds for Secret of Flying Machine

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

AN English philosopher once wrote a book on the human hand, showing its inimitable adaptations to its purpose, and its almost infinite capabilities as an instrument, or tool.

There is no doubt that many of the most ingenious and effective mechanical inventions that have ever been made are based upon, and were probably suggested by, the wonderful capabilities of the human hand and fingers. Inventions have been able to follow these hints from the structure of the hand because, by daily use all the various functions of its different parts are perfectly understood.

The wing of a bird is as marvelous an instrument as the hand of a man, and if its action could be as easily comprehended, it would show us very quickly the best way to construct a flying machine. Unfortunately, since we were not born with wings, there are many things about them which are mysteries to us.

Inventors well understand this fact, and special studies of the wings of birds are being made for the purpose of getting more light upon their action, in order that the knowledge thus acquired may be applied to the improvement of aeroplanes.

Messrs. Housay and Magnan of the Paris Sorbonne, have, with this object in view, investigated the flight of 500 birds, belonging to seventy-five different species. They have discovered many very interesting facts, which may serve to guide the inventors of future aeroplanes.

One thing that they have found out, which greatly surprised them, is that the ratio of the more powerful muscles to the supporting surface of the body and wings varies inversely instead of directly. This means that if the supporting surface is large the motive power is proportionately small, and if the supporting surface is small the motive power is proportionately large. Or to put it in different words, the larger the wing surface the smaller the motive power, and vice versa.

This fact may prove of great use, for hitherto it has been assumed by the makers of aeroplanes that the best flying machine must be that having the most powerful motor and at the same time the greatest lifting power per unit of surface. Exactly the opposite relation is found among birds. The best flyers have, by far, the feeblest motive power, and carry the smallest weight per unit of surface.

Direct comparison has shown that if an aeroplane of thirty feet spread, and carrying about four pounds per square foot, is reduced homologically, or part by part, to the dimensions of a bird of three feet spread, it can carry a weight of only about two-fifths of a pound per square foot of surface. Now, no bird is anything like so inefficient as that.

It becomes evident, then, that the wing of the bird depends for its power upon something else besides area. The elements that must be taken into account, and which we cannot yet imitate, are fully comprehended in the quality of the feathers, their elasticity, and other unknown circumstances, which, it is suggested, may depend upon alimentary and nervous factors.

Probably a complete comprehension of the mechanism of flight of a single bird, such as the gull, would place in our hands the means of making a flying machine incomparably superior to any yet produced. The full secret of the bird being discovered, we might be able to imitate it. But that secret remains hidden.

Not long ago I stood on the deck of a steamer in Plymouth harbor, and, with a number of intelligent men, who were as interested as myself, watched the flight of hundreds of gulls, which came as close that the movements of their eyes were plainly visible. It was an exhibition of nature's magic as wonderful as could be imagined. The birds soared, turned, descended, rose, and then, as if by magic, they were suddenly in the air, and, as if by magic, they were suddenly on the water. The observer as if they did all this by mere exercises of the will, as we sometimes imagine ourselves flying in our dreams. One would have thought that they possessed some source or kind of energy unknown to us. When the steamer moved off they followed, and, without the least apparent exertion, and often without any visible movement of wing, kept abreast of it, outstripping it and sailed all around it. Without a single flap of its wings a gull would suddenly double its speed.

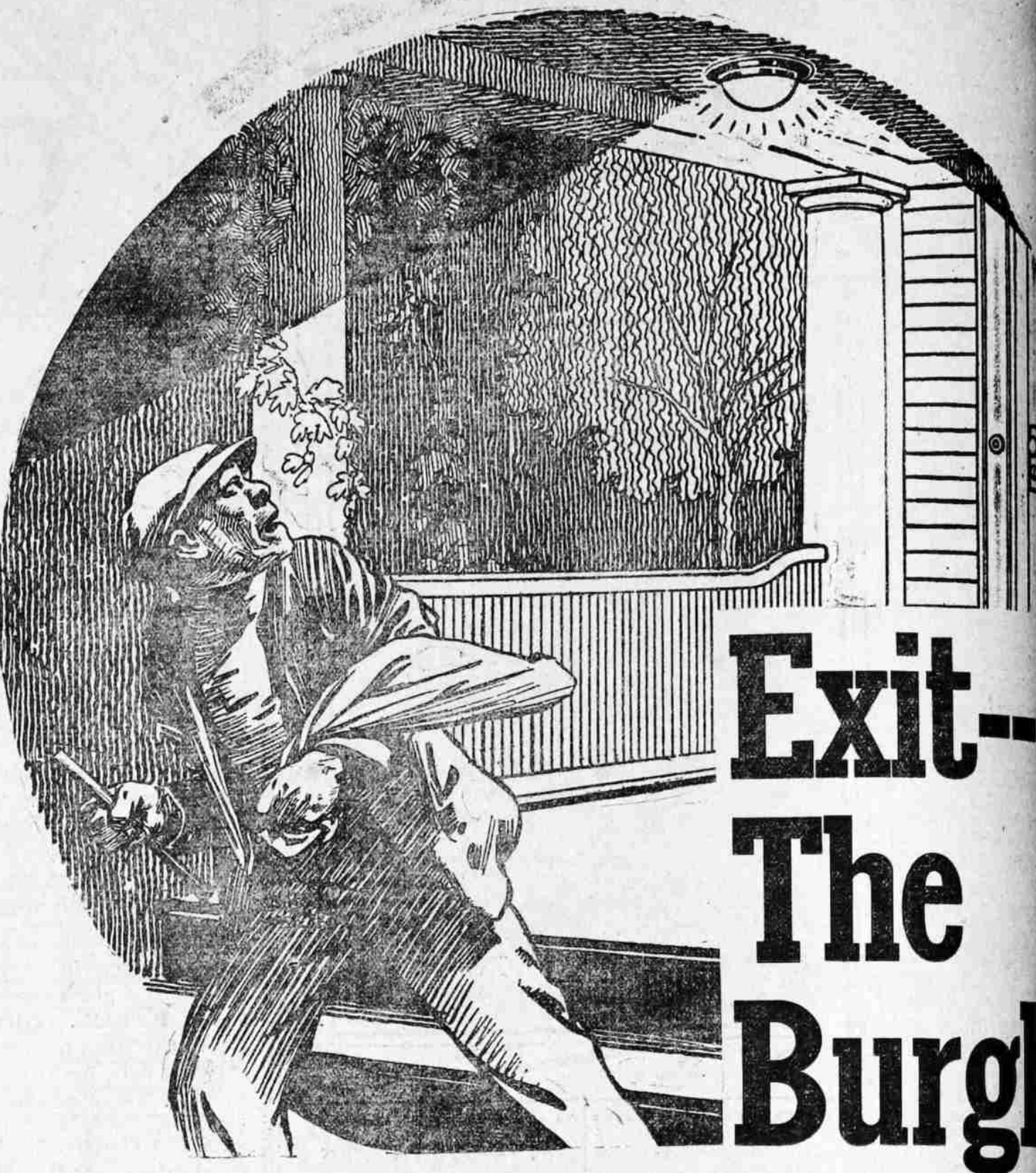
Suddenly one of them did it. It was invisible at first, but then it was in the phenomenon, but that is not all. The secret also lies partly in the structure and action of the feathers and in the control of the bird over the curvature of its wing surfaces.

Existing aeroplanes are a good beginning, but only a beginning, and before they can be perfected we must carry them through a course of evolution resembling that which the birds have undergone during the long ages that have elapsed since their reptilian ancestors first developed wings and learned to fly.

Pain in Back and Rheumatism

Torment thousands of people daily. Don't be one of these sufferers when for so little cost you can get well rid of the cause. Foley Kidney Pills begin their good work from the very first dose. They exert so direct an action on the kidneys and bladder that the pain and torment of backache, rheumatism and kidney trouble is soon dispelled. Schramm-Johnson, Drugs, "The Never-Substituted," Five (5) Good Stores. (Advertisement.)

"DO IT ELECTRICALLY"

Exit--
The
Burgl

Burglars, Blackhanders and Night Prowlers Shun the Light

A twelve candle power, fifteen watt Mazda lamp can be burned your porch twelve hours per night at a cost of fifty cents per month. The protection such a light affords is better than burglar insurance. Insurance pays you for your loss; a light prevents loss.

A Lighted Porch Lamp

is cheaper than a private patrolman and more effective. The patrolman can be in only one place at a time and designing persons can easily follow his movements. The lamp is always on duty.

A small light on the porch gives the family a feeling of security which can be obtained in no other way. Don't wait until blackhanders threaten or burglars enter. Install a fifteen watt lamp in your porch receptacle. You'll sleep better.

Buy them from us or your electric supply dealer.

Utah Light & Railway Company

"ELECTRICITY FOR EVERYTHING"

LESSON NO. 2---HOW TO USE
THE ANSWER BOOK TO WIN

The Picture Game Editor Gives Advice on
the Way to Submit Answers to Pictures.

By the rules of the \$1500 gold coin picture game you are permitted to make as many as ten different answers to each picture.

And the Answer Book was devised to permit participants to take every advantage of this generous provision, without being compelled to buy extra pictures.

You see the rules demand of those not using Answer Book that they submit each answer they make on a separate picture, with its coupon. A contestant, for instance, making an average of eight answers to each picture (a total of eight times seventy-seven, or 616 answers), would be compelled, if he did not have an Answer Book, to secure 616 pictures, and submit each answer on a separate picture and coupon. Pictures cost, per copy, just as much as the paper itself.

But a contestant having an Answer Book, and making an average of eight different answers to each picture, would need only the pictures he clips out of the paper to look over.

With an Answer Book you submit NO PICTURES AT ALL. No matter how many you submit 770 answers in the Answer Book, all you submit is the answers not any pictures.

And the Answer Book costs but 75 cents, 5 cents additional for postage when mailed.

There seems to be no good reason for not making SEVERAL answers to each picture, as the rules permit. If you were shooting at a target, and the prize for hitting the bull's eye were \$300 in gold, wouldn't you rather have ten shots at the target than only ONE shot?

Wouldn't you take SEVERAL shots

other, and so forth. Well, you just write down on each proper page the answer or answers you want to make.

There seems to be no good reason for not making SEVERAL answers to each picture, as the rules permit. If you were shooting at a target, and the prize for hitting the bull's eye were \$300 in gold, wouldn't you rather have ten shots at the target than only ONE shot?

Wouldn't you take SEVERAL shots

at the target, especially if you knew that others were doing so? You would not be so foolish as to say: "Yes, others will take five or seven or ten shots at the target, but I will try to hit the bull's eye with ONE shot, and let others try with SEVERAL shots."

Yet you might be saying just that in this game. There have been many contestants in similar games who have said: "I will submit ONE answer to each picture, and try to hit the bull's eye in that one answer."

AND IN THOSE OTHER GAMES THERE HAVE BEEN MANY "ALSO RANS!"

Remember the FIRST booklovers game, don't you?

There were comparatively few who said: "I will avail myself of many chances to hit the bull's eye."

You know where they finished don't you? NOT among the candidates for booby prize!

Surrendered to Bondsmen.

Bondsmen for Andy J. Milton, who is wanted in Cheyenne for sending improper matter through the United States mails, surrendered him yesterday to United States Marshal James H. Anderson. The reason for their action, they said, was that Milton had said that he did not intend to go to Cheyenne to attend court, because he did not have sufficient funds. Milton was delivered to the custody of Sheriff Andrew Smith, Jr., who locked him in the county jail.

THE LARGE MEASURE of success and usefulness to the people attest the value of the Utah State National Bank to the community. The faithful administration of every duty is a principle from which it never deviates. Checking accounts are cordially invited.

Correspondence Invited

4 ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT

One Hundred Thirty-one

NEW savings banks were opened during the month of September, 1913. The number of new savings banks opened during the month of September, 1913, was 30. The number of new savings banks opened during the month of September, 1913, was 30. The number of new savings banks opened during the month of September, 1913, was 30.

Utah State National Bank
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
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